Chicago Office: Boyce Building.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1901-THIRTY-TWO PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

## AN ISTHMIAN CANAL

Bill to Await Action on Certain Treaties.

REAL STATUS OF PANAMA PROJECT

Why the Nicaragua Route Will Be Preferred.

DEFINITE ACTION EXPECTED

coming Congress will not be an indication of a lessening of interest on the part of the advocates of the canal. It will simply mean that the framers of the bill that will be pushed vigorously will be waiting until the treaties with Great Britain and those that will be negotiated with Nicaragua and Costa Rica are disposed of so that the bill can be made to conform to the provisions they will carry.

Advocates of an isthmian canal do not regard the proposals that have come from the Panama Canal Company as sincere or likely to lead to anything except a pretext for delay. They emertain that belief for two reasons:

In the first place they are satisfied that those who now control the Panama Canal Company are enjoying too good a thing to wish to surrender it, and in the second place they do not believe it would be possible to secure a valid title to the Panama canal property, even were they willing to pay the price of \$160,000,000, which has been asked for it.

#### Real Status of Panama Canal.

The real status of the Panama canal is not generally known. After the first canal company had spent \$250,000,000 in an endeavor to build a sea level canal the whole project was thrown into the French courts in a bankruptcy proceeding. The court turned the management of the property over to a new company that was formed with an ostensible capital of \$10,000,000. This new company was in the nature of a receivership, and the \$13,000,000 of assets of the old concern were turned over to it. It was empowered to build a canal at Panama with locks and proceeded to move

in that direction. It acquired the Panama Railroad Company, which is a most valuable asset today, and it is declared that this railroad, with its enormous income, makes plain today reasons why the Panama Canal Company will be found to be really working to maintain the status quo on the subject of the canal whether it is to be by the Panama or Nicaragua route. The distinguished Frenchmen who form

the Panama Canal Company are practically receivers for that enterprise and they have a free hand in conducting its affairs. If they have a bankrupt canal, they at the same time have a railroad of only forty-six miles in length that is perhaps the most valuable piece of railroad property of that length and carrying capacity in the world. There has always been a good deal of mystery about its relations with the transcon-tinental railroads of this country and of Canada. It unquestionably enjoys a large

### Could Not Convey Title.

If the new Panama company, practically the receivers, were to sell the canal they would be disposing of their occupations, and at the same time they could not convey a title to it, because there are the enormous number of 500,000 stockholders of the old company, whose rights are as much alive today, so far as the ownership of the canal is concerned, as they ever were, and the French courts would have to act in order to perfect the title. In other words, were Congress to decide to buy the canal for the price put upon it by the new company controlling it its next proceeding would be to go into the French courts in order to find a way for dealing with the myriad of stockholders. But the proposition that has been made for the United States government to become a stockholder in a New Jersey cor-poration in the corrol of the canal is regarded as absurd by many of the advocates of an isthmian canal.

Advocates of a canal do not have any confidence in the idea that the new canal company wants to dispose of its property, they are convinced that the transcontinental railroads, not only now, but have always, systematically worked to defeat the building of any canal across the American isthmus to become a competitor for freight passing between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

### The Nicaraguan Route.

Because of these reasons the friends of an isthmian canal are not diverted from the idea of building the canal by the Nicaraguan route. The report of the canal commission, showing the building of this canal to be cheaper by the Nicaraguan than by the Panama route, notwithstanding the large amount of money spent at the latter place, serves to confirm them in

It is understood that treatles between this country and Nicaragua and Costa Rica for the building of the Nicaraguan canal are under consideration and will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible as soon as the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is disposed of. When all of these treaties have been ratified the friends of the canal will modify the Hepburn bill, which passed the House in the last session, to conform to the provisions of these treaties. There are other details of the bill that also may be changed. The Hepburn bill gave the Secretary of War authority to act in the building of the canal. but the new bill may place further restrictions on his powers in carrying the work The friends of the canal feel very hopeful that they will pass their bill in coming Congress. As in the last Congress it will probably be first passed through the House, and an effort will be made to get it to the Senate before the end of the long session.

### ISTHMIAN SITUATION QUIET.

### Capt. Perry Reports That All Trains

Are Running. The Navy Department has received the following cablegram from Captain Perry commanding the battle ship Iowa, dated at Panama today: "Situation quiet and satisfactory to us.

All trains running."

# Personal Mention.

Paymaster Howard P. Ash, United States navy, has returned to his home, 1825 13th street, after a three years' cruise. He has been ordered to duty in the Navy Depart-

Thomas A. Daily, a well-known clerk in the census bureau, division of manufactures, has resigned his position and moved to Adrian, Mich., where he organized a stock company and purchased the Times and Expositor, published daily and triweekly, and rated as the leading republican paper of southern Michigan. Mr. Dailey is to be editor and manager of the Dailey

paper.
Mr. Samuel White Small, jr., of the Washington staff of the New York Journal, is seriously ill at Garfield Hospital, threaten-

ed with pneumonia. Acting Chief Ordnance Officer. Capt. Andrew Moses, Artillery Corps, has been appointed acting chief ordnance officer

of the department of Cuba.

## THE HEISTAND INQUIRY AT THE WHITE HOUSE

SENATE COMMITTEE HOLDS A BRIEF SESSION TODAY.

Witnesses Expected Do Not Appear and an Adjournment is Had Until Monday.

Although long awaited and frequently expected, Mr. Louis B. Jackson failed to materialize again today before the subcommittee of the Senate committee on military affairs engaged in investigating the charges preferred against Colonel H. O. L. Heistand of the army by Erastus L. Hawks, in connection with the alleged formation of a hemp company. A telegram was received from him stating his inability to be present The fact that a canal bill will probably today, but left it vague where he was. not be introduced in the first days of the | The committee members were considering the advisability of adjourning subject to the call of the chairman, when Judge Mackay, counsel for Hawks, announced that he had ample testimony to offer.

Requested by Senators Cockrell and Burrows to indicate his witnesses, Judge Mackay wanted "the appointment clerk of the insular division of the War Department" for one, a telegraph operator for another and other employes of the War Depart-ment, stating his object was to ascertain about the Otis cablegram. He was in-formed that the was no such official as appointment clerk of the insular division.

#### Senator Cockrell's Statement. The committee evidently regarded coun-

sel's purpose to be one of delay, because at last Senator Cockrell exclaimed: "I have notified you that there is to be no further dilly-dallying about this case. We don't propose to s nd the entire win-

ter here over this criffing matter."

A subpoena was issued for Mr. Ford, appointment clerk of the War Department, who was detained from his office today on account of sickness, in order to interrogate him about Hawks' appointment in the him about Hawks' appointment in the Philippines. Judge Mackey then had Maj. Duncan B. Harrison recalled, and asked him if he had letters which passed between himself and Hawks. He replied that they were in New York.

"They are of no material interest what-ever," remarked Senator Cockrell, "and could not be introduced under the rules of evidence, anyhow.' After Judge Mackey had asked Maj. Harrison about his theatrical career and re-ceived a negative reply to a query if the

major had ever had anything to do with a prize fight the witness was excused. No Testimony as to Character Needed. It was decided to send a carriage for Mr. Ford and have him testify today, and during the consequent lull in the proceedings Mr. Needham, counsel for Col. Heistand, remarked that while the committee had intimated that no testimony as to character would be required, he was willing to present such in Col. Heistand's behalf if it was

now deemed proper. Senator Cockrell said it would not be necessary, and Judge Mackay stated that no aspersions had been cast by his side

upon Col. Heistand's character.
"Major Hawks," he remarked impressivelations with Major Heistand if he had not been a gentleman of the highest character.' Every member of the committee smiled broadly at this announcement. Time-killing was then in order. No recess was taken, but committeemen and others went out to luncheon in twos and threes and endeavored in other ways to make the dull conditions

Mr. Ford not having appeared at 2:15 o'clock the committee adjourned until Monday at 12 o'clock.

### GEN. CROZIER'S APPOINTMENT.

Indication of the President's Policy Shown by the Promotion.

Gen. Crozier, the new chief of ordnance, who has been stationed in New York city. has arranged to take formal possession of his new office Monday morning. He is expected here tomorrow evening. The policy of President Roosevelt as shown in the appointment of Gen. Crozier is a subject of general comment in military circles today. Gen. Crozier is about forty-six years of age, and he was advanced over twentyeight senior officers. His selection shows for one thing that the President no longer recognizes the right of promotion by seniority. The significance of that policy at this time lies in the fact that there now exists two vacancies in the list of brigadier generals, which, under the law, may be filled by the President at his pleasure.

Usually such appointments have gone to colonels of the line of long and distinguished service, but the friends of candidates of that rank are now afraid that the President may ignore their claims altogether and select two junior officers, going as far down the line as captains. There are precedents for such action in the cases of Major General Wood and Brigadier Generals Bell and Kobbe. It is said that Secretary Root favors the appointment of Lieut, Col. Carter of the adjutant general's office, who is acting as his military secretary, as a briga-

Another important point said to be settled by the selection of General Crozier is that appointments as chiefs of bureaus are confined to officers permanently attached to those bureaus under existing law. line until the present organization of the staff departments has terminated under the provisions of the reorganization act.

### Army Orders.

First Lieutenant Michael J. McDonough, Artillery Corps, has been transferred from the 15th Company, Coast Artillery, to the unassigned list.

First Lieutenant Marion C. Raysor, 5th Cavalry, has been relieved from duty at Sullivan's Island, S. C., and ordered to Fort Apache, Arizona territory, for duty. Second Lieutenant Howard L. Martin. Artillery Corps, has been relieved from duty at Fort Monroe, Va., and ordered to join his company at Buffalo, N. Y. Second Lieutenant Stephen O. Fuqua, 23d Infantry, has been relieved from duty at Jackson barracks, Louislana, and or-dered to duty at Fort McPherson, Ga. Major George R. Cecil, 3d Infantry, now military attache of the United States lega-

tion at Berne, Switzerland, has been or-dered to report by letter to Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Burbank, Artillery Corps, president of an examining board at Governor's Island, New York, in relation to his examination for promotion.

### Naval Orders.

Lieutenant D. H. V. Allen, from the To-Lieutenant W. H. Buck, from the Chicago

to home and wait orders. Lieutenant Walter J. Sears, from the Glacier to the Manila. Lieutenant (J. G.) Robert H. Osborn and

Naval Cadet Hayne Ellis, from the Manila to the Albay. C. A. Crawford has been commissioned as passed assistant surgeon, from June 1

Assistant Paymaster Philip Delano, from Guam to the Don Juan de Austria

Trial of Morgan Liner.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. NEWPORT NEWS, Va., November 23. The Morgan line steamship El Siglo left the yard today about 10 o'clock on her builder's trial spin. A large party of well-known people were aboard, including some of the officials of the Morgan line. The vessel will return late this afternoon.

the River.

A BRIEF RESPITE FROM BUSINESS

Classification of Rural Free Delivery Service.

SELECTION OF CARRIERS

President and Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by the children of the family, Dr. and Mrs. P. M. Rixey and several servants, are somewhere down the Potomac river cruising around in the Sylph. They will return to Washington in time for the resumption of business by the President on Monday, but nobody knows at the White House exactly when they will come back. All depends on the desires of the presiden-

The President and party left the navy ard yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock. Very few people knew that the President contemplated a day or so off and so his destination was not known to anyone outside of his private secretaries until he had gone aboard the Sylph. Even then the destination was not known, as the President had simply said that he wanted to get out of Washington for a brief vacation, and was going down the river. He is not on a hunting expedition, and there will be lit-tle opportunity for long newspaper stories detailing the killing of hundreds of wild ducks and the unerring aim of the chief

The President is merely out with his family for an excursion. If any guns were taken along it was for the purpose of taking an occasional shot at a passing bird or duck, but Assistant Secretary Loeb was certain today that the President was retained. certain today that the President was not on hunting expedition.

### A Continuous Pressure.

For two months the President has been overrun with officeseekers. He has had to pass upon a number of difficult appointments and at the same time prepare a message to Congress. He has finished the message, ordinarily a labor of a number of weeks, has made important appointments in New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Kentucky, Virginia, South Carolina, Ala-bama and other states. He was sworn in as President on September 14, but it was not until September 20 that he entered the office of the President at the White House and took up the duties of his position. He began at once to see callers and his reception room has not been free of a caller during ing the regular hours for that business since that date. The White House has presented the appearance of the beginning of a new administration. The pressure has been continuous. In addition to the many mportant places that have been filled the President has serious trouble on his hands in settling factional differences in Missourl and several other states and terri-

President Roosevelt started out with th intention of seeing all those who called upon him at the White House, either on usiness or to shake hands, but the pressure has frequently been so heavy that he could not receive all those who came. It was physically impossible from 10 o'clock in the morning to 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon to see everybody and at the same time confer with party leaders as to public

questions. The message is completed, and this will five the President a little more time for other business after this. He will occasionally make a few corrections as changes come to his mind, but the message could now go to Congress if that body were in session. The work has been done by the President early in the mornings, before the reception of visitors began, and at spare nours in the afternoons and nights. All of t has been dictated to stenographers. Secretary and Mrs. Cortelyou have gone

to Canton, and will be away from Washington several days.

Plan for Rural Free Delivery. Although it is still uncertain how soon the President can give his attention to a rule for the classification of the rural free delivery service, the plan for regulating the selection of employes under it seems to have been pretty well settled. The office force at Washington, of course, presents no difficulties, as some form of the usual tests can be applied to them. What has been puzzling the experts is the invention of a means for sing carriers on the rural routes. would not do to choose them from a general list, because it is a first essential that they shall be neighbors of the people they serve To bring a man from Georgia and set him down among a lot of Ohio farmers, to handle their money, make their purchases at the nearest railroad town, etc., would be to invite failure for the enterprise at its very

outset. Another point which must be observed is that for earning the \$500 or \$600 a year which these carriers receive the first requisites seem to be a knowledge of horses and their care, personal honesty, the confidence of the public, fair intelligence, tact and good sense.

Most of these traits it would be difficult to ascertain through an examination of the usual sort, but the opinion of the people who know the candidates best ought to count for a great deal. So the first system of selection is likely to be exceedingly democratic. Men who wish such a job will be encouraged to apply for it; then the com-munity to be served will be invited to name three candidates whom they regard as especially competent and desirable. The votes n hand, an inspector will be sent out with nstructions to investigate the antecedents of the candidates and to put them through such simple tests as requiring them to write a short letter; to fill one of the blanks on which their periodical reports must be sent to the department; to write in proper form a receipt for money taken from a patron for he purchase of a money order, and a other feats. This examination will be designed simply to see whether a candidate can actually do the formal work which will be required of him in the course of his business as a carrier. The inspector finally will forward his report to Washington with a recommendation that so-and-so receive the appointment, and on its approval here the award will be made.

System to Be Improved With Time. Although this system is very crude in its inception, hope is entertained that it may be improved as time goes on. The people who do the voting and the inspectors who make the recommendations will be carefully instructed in advance that the department wishes to have partisan political considera-tions entirely eliminated from the choice of carriers; and in view of the fact that a carrier's uprightness and his good nature are going to be so important factors in the satisfaction of his patrons, it is believed that politics will actually be made to take a secondary place or be wiped out altogether, and the idea is that in course of time the infection of independent time the infection of independence may spread into the system of appointing fourth-class postmasters also. Indeed, the scheme for selecting rural carriers is not so very unlike the fourth-class postmaster bill in troduced by Senator Lodge during Post-master General Wanamaker's administration. At any rate, if partizanship is per mitted to intrude at all it is plain that under the system here outlined the corpi of carriers will be mottled as to affiliations for in a region where most of the patrons of a free delivery route are democrats they will naturally vote for a democrat, and in one where most of them are republicans they will be likely to prefer a republican

President and Family Gone Down the River.

no matter what the complexion of the national administration may be. This is all that the most sanguine reformer ever expected to accomplish in changing the mode of appointing fourth-class postmasters—to get men with whom each community would be best satisfied, so that the country post offices should not be mere cogs in a wheel of a big partisan machine.

YELLOW FEVER CONQUERED

NOT A CASE IN HAVANA DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

Result Achieved by Waging War on the Mosquito-Example for Southern Cities.

Surgeon General Sternberg has received a report from Major W. C. Gorgas of the nedical department, chief sanitary officer of Havana, showing a great improvement in the sanitary condition of that city as indicated by the fact that there had not been a single case of yellow fever in the city during the month of October, usually the severest month for that disease. During the past ten years the average number of deaths during the month of October of yellow fever was 66.27. In October, 1896, there were 240 deaths, and 25 in 1899, the lowest previous rate in the past decade. In October, 1900, there were 308 cases and 74 deaths. This year there were no cases

and no deaths. "The great truth that yellow fever," says Major Gorgas, "is transmitted by the stegomyia mosquito, maintained by Dr. Charles Finlay against much ridicule for so many years and recently demonstrated by the army board, must soon change all our methods of quarantine in the United States. In Havana this year we have worked upon the hypothesis that the mosquito is the only way of transmitting the disease. We have not considered fomites in any way. Clothing has not been disinfected, nor any effort made except to kill the mosquitos, which had bitten a sick person, and to prevent any more mosquitos from biting, after the case was discovered. Our results with this plan were so posi-tive that we soon saw that we could not only rid Havana of yellow fever on these lines, but that we could destroy each focus as it was removed from the outside. \* \* \* The practical application of this great truth, made in Havana this year, will within a few years, it seems to me, be carried out by our southern cities liable to yellow fever. It seems to me that if in Havana, where yellow fever has been epidemic for 150 years, and where at present there is a non-immune population of some-where in the neighborhood of 40,000 people, we cannot only get rid of yellow fever, but have free communication with a half dozen infected towns in our neighborhood, and yet prevent the introduction of the dis-ease, then all our southern cities ought more easily to do the same thing. "The general health of the city is most excellent, better than that of any pas October, and compares favorably healthy cities of civilized communities.

### The death rate from month to month shows steady improvement, indicating generally improved conditions." UNFIT FOR HABITATION.

Surgeon Harris Denounces Sanitation

Conditions on the Albany. In the opinion of naval surgeons, the U S. S. Albany, one of the ships of the European station, and now at Genoa, Italy, is unfit for habitation by sailors and officers of the navy. Surgeon Harris, recently attached to the Albany, and now on the Monocacy, in a report to the surgeon general of the navy upon the condition of the Albany says that from a sanitary point of view this ship is so radically wrong as regards construction that it is almost impossible to relate in detail the necessary changes which will have to be made before she can became a reasonably sanitary vessel. With the large complement required for the deck and engineer force of the ship, he says, the space is not sufficient to meet the requirements of health for the crew. The entire berth deck from the engine room forward needs ventilation from the deck. Artificial ventilation would improve the condition of the warrant officers' quarters, the ward room, mess room, as well as adjacent rooms. Surgeon Harris states that the sys tem of ventilation by means of which fresh air could be forced into the different parts of the vessel should be installed.

In conclusion the surgeon says: "It is impossible to overestimate the danger to the health of those who are berthed in the wing passages should the weather require the ship to be battened down for several days. With the temperature of 136 degrees F, it is obvious that people could not live in these places. The reason that the health of the crew of this ship has been about the average since she went into commission is, in the first place, that she has never had her full complement of men aboard her, and in the second place, that she has done most of her cruising in favorable weather. If these conditions are materially changed, the health of the crew, will, in my opinion, proportionately suffer."

### EDUCATION IN CHINA.

Imperial Decrees Issued Providing for the Establishment of Schools. The State Department has received from Minister Conger at Pekin translations of two imperial edicts providing for the establishment of schools throughout the Chinese empire and ordering the viceroys and governors to select and send students abroad to be educated in special branches of industrial science. One of the ediets stipulates that after Chinese sent abroad for this purpose shall have obtained their diplomas and returned to China the viceroys, governors and literary chancellors of the provinces concerned shall examine them and find out whether their knowledge really corresponds with the statements made in their diplomas. If so, the student passes on to the board of foreign affairs for further examination, and if this board finds him thoroughly equipped it is to memorialize the threne and that honors be conferred upon the student.

### Gen. Kobbe's Arrival.

Brigadier General William R. Kobbe reported at the War Department this morning for duty as a member of the army post board, of which General Miles is president, which will meet in this city Menday. General Kobbe is at the Ebett.

Major Carbaugh Here on a Visit. Major H. C. Carbaugh of the judge advocate general's department is on a visit to this city on his way to the Philippines, where he has been assigned to duty.

One Session for the Schley Court. Today being Saturday, the Schley court of inquiry held only a morning session, adjourning at half-past 12 o'clock for the

Government Receipts. Government receipts from internal revenue today were \$689,788; customs, \$689,988; miscellaneous, \$61,578; expenditures, \$1,305,-

Frand Order Issued. The Post Office Department has issued a fraud order against the Central Trust Concern and Charles Thompson of Bigonier, Ind., preventing them from operating through the mails a scheme devised for obtaining money under false pretenses.

## THE NEXT HOUSE TRACTION LINES SOLD AN IRONCLAD TRUST

Question of Reducing Southern Representation

WILL BE OPENED EARLY IN SESSION

Some Recent Census Figures as to Veting Negro Males.

NEW APPORTIONMENT

There will certainly be renewed agitation at this session of Congress of the proposition advanced last session to cut down the representation in the House of the southern states which disfranchise the negro. It will be remembered that Mr. Olmsted of Pennsylvania and Mr. Crumpacker of Indiana started a crusade last Congress to accomplish that purpose, but which failed through opposition from high republican

sources. It is expected the subject will be reopened yet been agreed upon, Mr. Tunstall said. immediately after Congress assembles. It would probably be saying too much to state that immediate success is hoped for by even the most sanguine advocates of the legislation. They believe, however, they will be able to draw public attention to the alleged over-representation of the southern states in such a way as to possibly bring results in the future.

### Recent Census Figures.

Some recent figures promulgated by the census bureau will be used in the propaganda. They relate to the number of negro males of voting age in the southern states, as counted by the census enumerators. These figures are compared with the number of republican votes counted in those states and deductions drawn which would seem to indicate that some negro votes are overlooked in the deal.

The republican campaign committee is likely, it is said, to encourage the move-ment. The congressional campaign committee for a long time has complained of the handicap it bears at the beginning of every congressional campaign, through the over-representation of the southern states. The situation will be even worse in the future as under the new apportionment act the southern states actually gain six more rep-resentatives in Congress. Texas gets three, Mississippi one, Leuisiana one and Florida The importance of the next congressional

campaign has frequently been pointed out and it is being more fully realized every day that there will be a desperate struggle between the parties for control of the next House. Aside, therefore, from the constitutional principles involved, which Mr. Crumpacker and Mr. Olmsted say inspire their motives, political questions may have important bearing upon the movement. ing for those concerned in the contemplated

The census figures make interesting readceedings All the southern states make showing in the census figures reflecting either upon the interest the negro takes in his franchise or possibly the interest some one else takes in his franchise.

What Election Returns Show. Arkansas contains a voting negro population of 87,157. In 1898, in the congressional elections, the total republican vote counted in that state was 2,706. It is true that in some of the districts there were no republican candidates for Congress; in the circumstances, they did not consider it

worth while to run for the office. In Alabama, in 1900, there were 181,471 male negroes of voting age. In the congressional elections of 1898 the republican vote counted in all the districts aggregated 15.654. Alabama's new constitution dis-franchises a portion of the negro populaion, the illiterates. The census returns show, however, that there were 73,133 literate negroes in the state who will be en-titled to vote. The next election returns The next election returns from Alabama will be watched with some nterest by the republicans.

Only 7.826 republican votes were counted n Florida in the congressional elections of 1898. There were 61,417 male negroes of voting age in the state in 1900, according to the United States census. Georgia was another state where repub ican candidates for Congress were omitted from the ticket in some of the districts-seven, in fact. There were 223,073 negroes

of voting age in that state and the total epublican vote counted was 6,728. Louisiana's total male negroe population of voting age was 147,348. The total repub-lican vote counted was 2,754. Louisiana has an educational qualification, and the census leclares that 57.456 negroes were literates Mississippi counted 1,227 republican votes, with a voting negro population of 197,936. There were 92,183 literates among them.

### In the Carolinas.

It is difficult to estimate the situation in North Carolina, owing to the existence of a large white republican population, and the fact that the populists, who are mainly white men, voted the republican ticket in many instances. There are 127,114 negroes of voting age in the state, and the total vote cast, in opposition to the democratic candidates for Congress was 122,648. South Carolina contains 152,860 egroes entitled to vote. The total republican vote counted for Congress in 1898

Virginia has 146,122 male negroes of vot-The total republican vote for ongress counted in 1898 was 46,893. Shortly before Congress adjourned last session a resolution passed the House callng upon the director of the census for statistics of the negro voting population of the southern states. The figures will be supplied as soon as Congress meets, and will be referred to the committee on the census or one of the committees on elec-tion, probably the one of which Mr. Olmsted may be chairman.

Changes in Interior Department. The Department of the Interior today announced the following appointments and changes:

Indian service. Appointments-William H. Code of Arizona, a special agent to investigate irrigation on the Fort Hall, Idaho, and southern Ute, Colorado, Indian reservations at \$13 per day; Jesse F. House of Ohio, supervisor of Indian schools, at \$1.500.

General land office: Appointments-Alvin D. Hathaway, copyist, at \$900; Frank L. Perkins of Texas, assistant messenger, at \$720. Promotions—James F. Casey of Louisiana, clerk, \$1,200, to \$1,400; John T. Shadle of Illinois, clerk, \$1,000, to \$1,200; Benjamin Irving of Oregon, copyist, \$900, to clerk, \$1,000.

Patent office: Appointments—Jesse E. Holliger of Indiana, and Francis J. Seabolt of Michigan, fourth assistant examiners, at \$1,200; Arthur D. Cutts of District o' Co-\$1,200; Arthur D. Cutts of District of Columbia, messenger boy, at \$360. Pension office: Appointments—William T. Bannerman of Wisconsin, Frank S. Becker of Wisconsin, Jown W. Jones of Missouri, Robert N. Faulkner of California, Thaddeous P. Bell of Georgia, Harry G. Purcell of New Jersey, William J. Milne of Minnesota, James E. Montague of Minnesota and Richard H. Garrett of Minnesota. Convists. at \$900. Promotions— Minnesota, copyists, at \$900. Promotions— Thomas D. Ingram of Pennsylvania, clerk, \$1,000, to medical examiner, \$1,800; Charles G. Forster of District of Columbia, copyist, \$900, to clerk, \$1,000. Resignations—Mrs. Nannie L. Davis of North Carolina, and Miss Annie K. Prentiss of South Carolina, clerks, at \$1,000. clerks, at \$1,000.

WASHINGTON COMPANY SOLD AT AUCTION IN NORFOLK.

Brainard Tolles Was the Purchaser and the Price Paid Was \$5,000,000.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. NORFOLK, Va., November 23.-In accordance with a decree of the United States court of the eastern district of Virginia, upon terms previously published by The Star in its advertising columns, the Washington Traction and Electric Company was sold here at noon today by Special Master Commissioner Richard B. Tunstall.

Brainard Tolles was the purchaser at the

price of \$5,000,000. Under the terms of the decree the sale was subject to confirmation by the court. As Judge Waddill was sitting in a criminal case nothing was done in regard to confirmation. After the terms had been complied with in other respects Mr. Tolles and Mr. Tunstall went into conference at the latter's office and could not be seen. Word was sent though that the terms of sale were not yet fixed, but it is probable that bonds of the old company will be accepted. These details, however, have not

#### THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION. Discussion of the Educational Com-

mittee's Report Today. Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. RICHMOND, Va., November 23.-Four more than a quorum were present when the constitutional convention was called to order. The convention went into committee of the whole, and the question of

establishing high schools by local authorities was passed by. An amendment was adopted providing for compulsory education of children between the ages of eight and thirteen years, unless excused by the local school authori-

section providing for separate schools for whites and negroes was unanimously adopted.

The report of the committee prohibiting appropriations to institutions not wholly under state control was concurred in, as was also the provision to allow counties, cities and towns to aid in maintaining nonsectarian manual, industrial or technical training schools. The section dealing with the appropriation to the University of Virginia was passed by.

### GOV. ORMAN AGAINST TRUSTS.

Colorado Governor Answers Query From Minnesota's Executive. DENVER, Col., November 23 .- A telegram has been received by Governor Orman asking him if he would participate in the conference of governors called by Governor Van Sant of Minnesota, for co-operation against railroad trusts. The governor replied that he would participate in the conference if it was possible for him to be sent from the state at that time.

### CLERK CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Stewart Fife Accused of Killing Frank Johnson at Savannah. SAVANNAH, Mo., November 23.-Stewart Fife, a clerk, has been formally charged with the murder of Millionaire Frank Richardson, who was shot on Christmas night, 1900. Fife has not yet been arrested, as he left here in June. Admissions by the young man since the murder are said to be iamaging and the prosecution now claims that the ownership of the revolver found near the Richardson home soon after the murder, with which it is believed Richardson was killed, has been traced to Fife.

### STRIKE IN HARLEM YARDS. Switchmen and Railway Officials

Both Claim Victory. NEW YORK, November 23 .- The New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad increased the force of men at Harlem river yards today, and the officials expressed confidence in their ability to quickly clear the blocked freight and restore traffic to its normal condition. Superintendent Wardrop claimed that several of the strikers had returned to work.

The strikers seemed hopeful of success today. They denied that any of their number had deserted, and claimed that the new men employed by the company were inexperienced and were accomplishing practically nothing.

### RIOTING IN GALWAY.

Supporters of Col. Lynch Become Very Aggressive.

DUBLIN, November 23 .- Serious rioting followed the illuminations last night at Galway in honor of the election of Col. Arthur Lynch to parliament. The nationalists paraded the town, wrecking the doors and windows of the houses of unionists and nationalists suspected of voting for the defeated candidate, Horace Plunkett. The police had difficulty in clearing the streets. Vigorous baton charges were met by showers of paving stones, which resulted in num-bers being injured. A large force of extra constabulary has been drafted to Galway. PARIS, November 23.-The election of Col. Arthur Lynch to represent Galway in the British house of commons is attracting considerable attention here, where the colonel is residing. The newspapers publish his

of the Associated Press today that he does not expect to be molested when he goes to England at the opening of parliament. hinks his election is significant, as showing that the Irish party is united, and he has reasons to believe Ireland is on the eve of obtaining a satisfactory home rule measure. Regarding South Africa, Col. Lynch said he had received information which con-vinced him that the war would end within hree months by a settlement securing to the Boers autonomy on the Australian

portrait as a Boer colonel.

Col. Lynch informed the correspondent

ROBBERS GIVE "KNOCK-OUT" DROPS Afire.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., November 23. Adolph Carlson, an Armourdale salonkeeper; Louis Arlinger, his night bartender; Tom Schwaber, a packing house employe, and the saloon porter were drugged in Carlson's place of business early today by two robbers, who administered "knock-out" drops. The robbers secured \$200 in cash and \$150 in checks, and then, while the four men lay in a stupor on the floor, they locked the doors, set fire to the building and escaped. The fire was extinguished be-fore much damage was done, and the men

### ALL THE RESCUE PARTY PERISH.

hontas District.

POCAHONTAS, W. Va., November 23. It is now believed that the eight officials who entered the Baby mine yesterday to search for bodies entombed by the recent explosion are dead. Every man in the party was prominently known. Up to noon today no attempt had been made to enter exact proportion to the amount of taxes

within the city.

A carefully conducted canvass.

recently made, demonstrates

the fact that The Evening Star

goes every day into fifteen

thousand houses in this city

where no other Washington

daily newspaper is read; and it is taken regularly by more than

fifteen thousand other persons in the city besides. This is more than double the bona fide circulation of any other paper

German Sugar Interests in a Secret Combination.

### MAKES ITS PROFITS AT HOME

Fast Crushing Out All Competition

in Outside Markets.

PROPOSAL TO RETALIATE

LONDON, November 23.-The British sugar magnates assert that their investigations have revealed the existence in Germany of a great trust, called the "Kartell." which has been in existence about a year, and that it is chiefly owing to its agency that the price of sugar has been forced down to the lowest point in the history of the industry, and that Germany today is enabled to dictate to the world the price of that commodity. The exact extent of the "Kartall" was discovered, they say, only quite recently. The magnitude of its operations supplies the missing factors in the present alarming condition of the

sugar market. The abolition of this organization will be one of the chief objects of the nations, other than Germany, attending the forthcoming Brussels conference. Already British firms have entered into negotiations with leading American sugar interests, and tables are now being drawn up showing the transactions of the "Kartell," with a view of submitting them to the authorities at Washington. The British government will be urged to empower its representatives at the Brussels conference to threaten retallatory countervalling measures unless the "Kartell" is broken up or at least modified.

Germany's Crop of Beet Sugar. The latest figures available in London

show that Germany now produces onethird of the world's supply of beet sugar, of which she exports no less than 1,250,000 tons after completely supplying her own population. These exports, which are almost one-fifth of the world's available supply, are sent out at a loss to German manufacturers, but thanks to the "Kartell," plus the bounty, they are able not only to make up for this, but to reap a handsome profit in addition to gaining absolute control of

the sugar market. The "Karteli" is run very secretly, but from confidential reports shown to a repre-sentative of the Associated Press in London it is learned that is consists of an ironclad mbination of almost all producers and refiners to keep up the price of sugar in Germany. This is done so successfully that the German consumer today pays thrice as much for sugar as the Briton does for the

#### same article imported from Germany An Exclusive Combination

selves to buy from and sell to only those affiliated with the combine. This has worked so satisfactorily that the "Kartell" now includes practically every factor of the sugar interests in Germany from the agricultural producer to the refiner. The latter agrees always to pay 12.75 marks per hundred weight for the raw article, though natural conditions might ordinarily allow him to buy three marks cheaper. This, however, insures a permanently high price to the consumer. The enormous profits consequent upon these methods are pooled in the "Kartell" and are divided upon an elaborate and ingenious scale and the sur-plus product is disposed of at a slight loss in other European and American markets, though even this deficit is often made up by the bounty that Germany provides British sugar authorities are quoted as saying that the German "Kartell" bounty combined will within two years ruin the beet and cane industry tries, especially in Cuba and the other West

#### Indies. CONTRACT FOR GUN CARRIAGES.

Award to Midvale Company for Seven

Of the Disappearing Type. One of the last official acts of Brigadier General Buffington, chief of ordnance, who was placed on the retired list yesterday, was to close a contract with the Midvale Steel Company for the construction of seven 12-inch disappearing gun carriages, at a cost of about \$40,000 each, or \$280,000 in all. Bids for these carriages were opened several days ago, and the bid of the Midvale company was the lowest one received. It is said that the action of General Buffington in this matter was purely formal, and was not influenced by his own interest in the disappearing gun carriage, which is the joint invention of himself and General

Crozier, his successor in office. In April last the board of ordnance and fortification submitted a report to the Sec-retary of War in favor of the discontinuance of gun carriages of the disappearing type, and recommended that no more sucl carriages be purchased for the army. The Secretary of War has not yet taken action on the report, and it is said there was no departmental objection to the action of General Buffington in contracting for seven more carriages.

### MRS. DALE MUCH IMPROVED.

Police Trying to Find Motive for Alleged Crime.

NEW YORK, November 23.-Elizabeth Howe Dale, who is accused of the murder of her five-year-old child Emeline, is still in St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, where she was taken after her arraignment in court. She is said to be much improved in her physical condition. Mrs. Dale is under guard day and night.

In trying to establish a motive for the alleged crime, it has been asserted that according to the will of her father Mrs. Dale would become the sole beneficiary in the event of her child's death. Mrs. Dale, however, claims that she derives her income from the estate of her grandfather and that it is hers during her lifetime. She could derive no benefit, she is said to have declared, by the death of her child, and es the story groundless and denounces it as a cruel outrage.

### NEW LAWS FOR GEORGIA.

Bill Drawn Up to Amend the Constitution. ATLANTA, Ga., November 23 .- A bill containing amendments to the constitution of Georgia will be introduced in the house

of representatives Monday. Among its pro-

visions are: That a court of appeals be established. That all pensions be put upon an indigen-

basis. That there shall be a change of venue in all criminal cases where there is danger

of lynching. That the term of governor be changed from two to four years, and that he be in-

eligible for four years after the expiration of his term.

That the entire educational fund of the state shall be divided between the negroes and whites for educational purposes in the